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Childs

66 Russians Held As 'Murder League' In Swedish Capital

Band, Believed Bolshevik, Accused of Killing Rich Exile: 3 Bodies Found in Lake; Many Missing

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Sixteen Russians, including five women, are in prison in Stockholm and fifty more are being detained on suspicion of being members of a political murder league believed to have been concerned in the killing of Nikolai Ardasjoff, a prominent member of the Russian colony in Stockholm. According to the correspondent in that city of the "Weekly Dispatch," the bodies of three other persons, believed to have been victims of the league, have been found in a lake near Stockholm, and several other prominent Russians from the large colony of exiles in Stockholm are missing.

The Stockholm police, the correspondent says, believe that those arrested belong to a Bolshevik organization, which is contrary to early reports, identifying them as members of an organization which had for its purpose the restoration of the Russian monarchy. The Stockholm hotels and villas are filled with Russian refugees, some of whom are mysterious characters with plenty of money.

"Who are Bolsheviks and who are not Bolsheviks of the actors in this web of crimes cannot be unraveled from the various conflicting newspaper stories," the correspondent adds, "and speculations and accusations are rife in the Stockholm Russian community. It may be that the three victims found in the lake were murdered only for their money."

The correspondent's story of the murder of Ardasjoff says that the latter was lured to a villa outside of Stockholm, where he was chained to a wall for twenty-six hours without food or water. The next day a court martial was held, and after a brief trial, Ardasjoff was found guilty of treason and sentenced to death. It was announced by a member of the court martial, the correspondent continues, that Ardasjoff would sign several blank checks his life would be spared. He signed the checks, but was then slowly strangled to death.

Taxes To Be Chief Issue In the German Assembly

Mathias Erzberger Will Be Fought Bitterly in Session Reopened Last Thursday

WEIMAR, Aug. 8. (By The Associated Press.) (Delayed).—The National Assembly reopened Thursday after a short vacation for its final work prior to taking its long postponed summer session. Large numbers of important bills will come up for passage, notably taxation legislation, which takes first place in public attention because it is one of the most important German laws. The session began with every indication of a tense situation between the various political groups, and it is considered that the day will develop into a crisis. The cause of the strained situation is Mathias Erzberger, Vice Premier and Minister of Finance, and even those who have refused to stick by him through thick and thin have come to realize that he is likely to emerge from the conflict with a reputation which a badly feared political reputation, and that if he should be defeated it would mean the collapse of the entire Center-Socialist government that now is holding on by such a narrow thread.

To intensify the situation the majority Socialists are not a complete unit. A portion of the party is undisputed and objects strongly to the new taxes.

Supposed Royal Jewels Dropped From Airplane

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Central News reports that the police of Malmoe, Sweden, are holding two packages of jewels and securities, dropped from an airplane and which they believe to be the property of the former royal family of Saxony.

Coast guards saw the packages dropped. They were picked up by two Germans, who claimed the valuables as their property.

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Italy's Need of U. S. Friendship Urged by Nitti

Nation Gateway Between Balkans, Asia Minor and Americas, Says Premier, Asking for Aid

Strive to Meet War Debt

People Face Per Capita Tax of \$45 Unless the Budget Can Be Reduced

ROME, Friday, Aug. 8 (By The Associated Press).—Francesco Nitti, the Italian Premier, in an interview to-day dealt at length with Italy's efforts in the war and her ambitions for the future. Particular stress was laid by the Premier on Italy's desire for closer economic relations with the United States. He declared that Italy was ripe for exploitation by American business.

"I find no difficulty in speaking plainly," said Signor Nitti to the correspondent, "Having been in America and seen the work that America has done in all branches of human endeavor, I know something of the great institutions that she has built up, industrially, socially and politically. My sentiments toward America are known to all there. There cannot be any doubt about them. I have the stern conviction that one of the essential tasks of my government will be the establishment not only of most cordial relations with the United States, but a genuine admission by the two peoples that there is a community of ideals and sentiments directed toward the common conception of democracy."

No Conflict of Interest
"There is no conflict of interest between us. We are to-day two democracies striving for a still further realization of the benefits of free government."

Continuing, the Premier said: "The interest of America in Italy must heighten when the great markets that are offered here are considered. Before the war Italy's foreign commerce amounted to more than a billion dollars. This was divided chiefly among the European powers, with Germany leading in imports and exports. The war left this market in a chaotic state. It is now ready for exploitation for American business, ready, open-armed, for all their wares and goods. The restoration of commerce which will alike benefit both the United States and Italy."

We need raw materials for industrial enterprises which will allow us to restore our industry. We need foodstuffs, fats, coal and semi-finished materials. Our country is teeming with industrial possibilities. The streams from the Alps and the Apennines contain enough unbridled electric force to supply the needs of a continent. There is an abundance of labor ready and eager to set its hands to the plough or the forge. Italy is the great gateway in the Mediterranean basin connecting the Balkans, Southern Russia, Asia Minor and Egypt to western Europe and the Americas."

Hearts and Hopes in America
"Our hearts and hopes are extended to America, where many of Italy's sons contribute their skill and toil to the American cause. Italy's foreign commerce fought with no unworthy prowess the battle just concluded."

"Italy's aims are not imperialistic. She must defend her nationality. It is inherent in her; it is something that no power, either on earth or in heaven, can take away. Our anxiety is still that our peoples in the Atlantic might have the right to assert their choice to be part and parcel of the motherland. We are trusting that President Wilson's scholarly and energetic mind will assist us in reaching some agreement which will preserve the unity of the Italian peoples."

"We look for America to guarantee us a region in Asia Minor where we may secure raw materials and foodstuffs for our rapidly increasing population, which within a few years will aggregate 50,000,000, and the density of which is now more than 350 inhabitants to the square kilometer."

National Debt Tripled
"Before the war our annual national debt amounted to \$3,000,000,000. Our advent into the war has seen it rise to \$10,000,000,000. In comparison with other countries' war debt it might not seem exorbitant, but when we consider our resources, Italy represents the greatest sacrifice of them all. Italy's national wealth aggregated but \$20,000,000,000. She surrendered all but one-fourth (one-fifth) of it in the war, and had we been called upon for further sacrifices we would have willingly given even to the limit of our existence."

"Italy entered the war, accepting all its sorrows and all its dangers. Several times she was on the point of falling, many, many times, but the spirit of the treaty concluded with the Allies remained a long time alone against Austria-Hungary, facing one of the greatest armies of the world, outnumbering that of Italy by 100,000 men, more powerful in artillery and stronger in strategic position."

Fought for Liberty
"Our military forces during these trying days fought with a spirit unimpaired, hardship and privation, due to love for enduring liberty. Inconceivable difficulties as regards supplies and herculean achievements in engineering accomplished by our forces operating in the cold, snow-capped Alps and along the bitter, frigid Elva."

"There was not one atom of endeavor that we withheld in seeking victory. We have given up our homes, our youth, our wealth, our all, that small nations might exercise their right of government, that the self-determination of peoples might be perpetuated. Long years in the trenches made the men of the Allied armies returning to civil life nervous and restless. We have had sporadic cases of unrest in Italy, but none serious enough to warrant undue alarm. All attempts at general strikes have proved failures. The Italians are settling down to the realization that the guarantee of the future of their country is to be found in the great protection of human nature wants and a return to normal commercial conditions."

Living Problem Near Solution
"The problem of the high cost of living will be brought near solution when the industrial groups have accepted this need for increased output, and as long as this feeling permeates the mass of the Italian people fear of a revolution of Asiatic Bolshevism will be unfounded."

"Be assured that when once the channels of trade begin to assume their ordinary functions and Italy receives the raw material and food necessary to keep her industrial process in operation, there need be no countenance of disaster or violence within the country. Intermittent, isolated cases of violence which Italy has been visited during recent months have been the result of reaction from a war to a peace basis, and therefore are not indicative of the normal feeling of the Italian people."

"Italy does not want a revolution, and, above all, her working classes do not want it. My cherished ambition is that the workers' leaders should participate in the affairs of government, persevering to solve the problems of increased production and better living conditions for the families of workers."

Bulwark Against Reds

"These would constitute a veritable bulwark against the violent transgression which like have been asserting themselves in all parts of the world. It is sound policy that strict guardianship of public order must be assured. There is no democracy without order. Our war debt is being met with fortitude and stoicism that belittles the gigantic efforts of other countries. The nation, to pay for this war, is groaning under the burden, but it is bearing it with great determination. Our last budget aggregated nearly \$2,000,000,000, so that the annual per capita tax for every man, woman and child in Italy approximated \$45. I believe that figure challenges the record for high taxation in any Allied country, but we hope to be able to reduce the budget to under \$40 per capita."

"Despite our high taxation during the war, another measure which will insure our financial stability is before the country. We are arranging for the collection of additional taxation in the form of a progressively graduated levy on incomes. Announcement of the Cabinet's purpose in this direction had its immediate effect on government securities, which have increased in value ever since this programme was made public."

Hopes for Reward

"Our courage in facing our debt we hope will be rewarded by national firmness, which will stand unquestioned. We purpose to begin, as early as possible, a sound commercial policy, a genuine reduction in our paper currency amounting to \$2,000,000,000. We anticipate in the course of a few years Italy's return to pre-war conditions, when our paper money was held at a premium on gold."

"I have personal sincere confidence in President Wilson as the representative of American democracy. I desire that it be known that the Italian government steers toward a greater democracy, a greater nationality, an impregnable empire of financial firmness, placing unshakably its feet on the rock of the faith in the will of the Italian people to work and sacrifice for the right."

Parley With China Over Shantung Is Begun, Says Tokio

Japan Is Declared Ready to Return District as Soon as Dual Agreement Is Signed by Her Neighbor

TOKIO, Aug. 10 (By The Associated Press).—The Japanese Minister to China already has opened negotiations with China in regard to Shantung, according to the newspaper "Jiji Shimpou." The paper says Japan is ready to make restitution of Shantung as soon as China is prepared to fulfill the terms of the dual agreement concerning the province, and that Japan will withdraw her troops and divide Tsing-Tao into three settlements, Japanese, Chinese and international.

The newspapers generally are giving credit to the debate to the various phases of the Shantung question. The opinion most widely advanced is that the Republican Senators who are opposing the Shantung provision of the peace treaty are using their arguments against Japan merely for political purposes and with the idea of discrediting President Wilson.

The newspapers declare that, no matter what action the Senate may take in the premises, Japan will not alter her interests as acquired under the treaty, which will be ratified by the other powers. "The Yoruza Chohin" expresses the fear that the "excessive anti-Japanese allegations" will affect adversely the good relations between Japan and the United States, but says it considers the attitude of the Republicans as an attempt to "promote party interests."

After stating that it is Japan's intention to restore Shantung to China, to conduct economic undertakings in Shantung jointly with the Chinese, "The Hochi Shimbun" interprets the attitude of the Republican Senators as being based on America's desire to achieve world economic conquest, including China, from which she desires to oust Japan economically.

Japan's Price for War Aid Is Declared High

Major Seaman Calls Upon Senate to Reject the Shantung Provision in Peace Treaty

Major Louis Livingston Seaman, president emeritus of the China Society of America, made public yesterday copies of the letter which he will send to-day to members of the United States Senate urging rejection of the Shantung clause of the peace treaty.

Major Seaman asserts Japan is seeking to exact exorbitant pay for an insignificant part in the war; that China actually performed more service for the Allies than Japan, and, finally, that Japan's promise of withdrawal from Shantung means nothing material, Japan, he declares, may withdraw her troops, but intends to hold the immensely valuable coal and iron deposits of the peninsula.

"Unless something done to dissociate our name from the proposed Shantung settlement," he adds, "the Chinese people, for generations to come, will regard America and Americans with suspicion and contempt."

Major Seaman, in his appeal, takes occasion also to voice objection to Article X of the proposed covenant of the league of nations, saying, in part: "The Japanese assert their country is overcrowded and they require more room for their increasing population."

"Is this a legitimate reason that the 450,000,000 Chinese should be crowded out of the land in which they have lived for 6,000 years? Is China to become a second Honkoku, where 90 per cent of the population is Japanese?"

"David Jayne Hill, our former ambassador to Germany, in 'The North American Review' says the Senate ratify the treaty of peace and at the same time can reject a compact for the league of nations. We hope the Senate will exercise its constitutional right and defeat the creation of any league which is founded on such monstrous injustice to a land which so richly deserves our protection, but which Mr. Wilson, who recognizes it as a republic, has deserted."

Paris Believes Rumania Seeks To Bolt Allies

Continued from page 1

by actions which publicly can prove that Rumania accepts and is ready to execute in good faith the policy decided upon by the conference."

American delegates stated tonight that the conference was still waiting for a direct reply from the Rumanian government.

An official communication received here from Bucharest says Rumanian troops entered Timisoara in Banat, Southern Hungary, last Sunday. The communication says the reception of the Rumanians by the population of the town was indescribable.

Timisoara was formerly a royal free city of Hungary, lying on the Bega Canal, seventy-two miles northeast of Belgrade, capital of Serbia. Banat is one of the most fertile districts in Europe, being famous for the quantity and excellence of its wheat.

BUDAPEST, Aug. 10 (By The Associated Press).—"It is impossible to say whether the future government of Hungary is to be monarchical or republican," said Archduke Joseph, the new Governor of State, to the correspondent this evening. "That question is to be decided solely by the National Assembly which is to be elected immediately the Rumanians leave the country."

"It is impossible to attempt the holding of elections during Rumanian occupation. The election, when held, will be conducted on the system of universal franchise. Every man and woman over twenty-four years of age will have the right to vote."

The Rumanians have stopped the operation of the railway, telegraph and telephones and are preventing food from reaching Budapest. The new Hungarian government will negotiate with the Rumanians, but will rely on the Entente."

Denies Plan for Monarchy

Stephen Friedrich, the new Premier, in an interview to-day denied that the change in government meant a return to the monarchist system in Hungary.

"That has happened," said the Premier, "is that we have tried to restore and consolidate the situation until the nation has taken a decision. Negotiations with representatives of the Rumanian government, the Premier added, are proceeding in the friendliest manner and the outstanding questions will be settled peacefully. Dealing with the government made by Paul Gerami, the Socialist leader, Premier Friedrich added, that anybody was being prosecuted owing to their political opinion. He declared that those persons guilty of robbery and other crimes would be tried by the proper courts."

"Samuel's hangers and the horrible company of Lenin's boys have been arrested, but not a hair of their heads has been touched," declared Friedrich, who added: "They will have to answer for their crimes in the regular courts."

VIENNA, Aug. 10 (By The Associated Press).—A demand by the Hungarian government for the extradition of Bela Kun and other Soviet officials who left Hungary and obtained asylum in Austria is anticipated here.

At the conclusion of a conference of political leaders of the various groups in Budapest, it was stated that all the Bourgeois parties were willing to join in a coalition ministry. The question of participation by the Social Democrats was not discussed.

Paul Gerami, Socialist leader and former Minister of Justice, made his entry into the Cabinet dependent upon the assent of his party.

The executive committee of the soldiers' council in Vienna has issued a proclamation in which, after referring to recent events in Hungary, warning is given reactionaries not to attempt to attack the German-Austrian Republic.

The proclamation declares that every single member of the proletariat is ready to give his life for freedom, and concludes as follows: "Soldiers and proletarians! Stand together, realize the great danger and prepare for battle."

Advices received here from Czechoslovakia indicate that the Czechs are greatly exercised over the events in Hungary. The Czechs are being reported there that the advent of Archduke Joseph as Governor of State is the thin end of a monarchist wedge which may be driven into Central Europe.

Rumanians to Retire, But in Sullen Mood

Hungarians Perturbed by Fear of Return of Monarchy; New Army To Be Organized

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (By The Associated Press).—Retirement from Budapest of the Rumanian army, owing to pressure from the Entente, is being reported. It will be a sullen withdrawal, boding no good for the future, according to dispatches received here from the Hungarian capital.

A big national Hungarian army is planned to keep order after the departure of the Rumanians. This army will consist of six divisions, composed of the already existing Szegedin regiments and volunteers.

The Rumanians are known to be disgruntled and angry at the Hungarians, the Austrians and the Entente, but they are not alone in this state of mind, for sharp differences of opinion already are manifesting themselves among the Hungarians, Austrians and representatives of the Entente. The Czechs in far of Prague are being, and the Hungarians are frankly worried, believing a return of a monarchy is inevitable.

Militarism Is Revived

The "Tagblatt's" special correspondent in Budapest describes the Hungarian generals as being ready to return to their gold-embroidered uniforms, and says the old militarism is springing up around the Palatin. On the contrary, Archduke Joseph, an adviser, Count Stefan Bethlen, in an interview, says the correspondent, has declared again the new government will be composed of representatives of all classes—workers, bourgeoisie and agriculturists, and that the future Cabinet will restore order. The correspondent adds that Count Bethlen still fails to answer directed the question whether there will be a monarchy, preferring to pass the responsibility to the new government.

Bethlen during the interview, referred to "historic Hungarian character" as proof that Hungary "will not, cannot and must not go under."

"Saturated with the spirit of the new era and filled with democratic spirit," he continued, "Hungary will attempt to lift herself from the ground and enter the ranks of productive peoples."

Australian Veterans Want Native Ruler

PERTH, Western Australia, Aug. 10.—The Returned Soldiers' Association has passed a resolution declaring the office of State Governor should be abolished.

The resolution also says the Governor General should be an Australian.

not to use the developments of the situation for racial persecutions. None of the newspapers in Budapest is publishing anything to a paper shortage. The workers in various Budapest factories have voted to return to work at less pay than was guaranteed them by the Soviet government.

Two hundred strikers, armed with whips entered the City Hall of Budapest and beat the remaining Communists. Christian students of the Technical High School thrashed the Jewish students. The Italian representative in Budapest has been informed that a pogrom would take place with the knowledge, though not with the cooperation of the Rumanians. He immediately sent an ultimatum to the Rumanians, declaring they would be held responsible if the troubles in the city were not checked.

Pope's View Supported By Cardinal's Letters

Epistles Written Half Century Ago Oppose Union of All Christian Churches

ROME, Aug. 10 (By The Associated Press).—"Acta Apostolicae Sedis," the official organ of the Holy See, in today's edition contains two epistles by Cardinal Patrizi, vicar general of Pope Pius IX. written, respectively, in 1861 and 1865, setting forth the declarations of the Catholic Church on the proposal at that time from the Anglican Church touching faith and order by the union of all Christian churches.

The epistles explain that the Catholic Church, being the original church, cannot discuss a union with other churches, but that those which left her must return to her. Cardinal Patrizi's declarations are substantially the same as the explanation given by the present pontiff to a commission of American Protestant bishops headed by the Right Rev. Boyd Vincent, Bishop of Southern Ohio; the Right Rev. Charles D. Anderson, Bishop of Chicago; and Bishop Reginald H. Weller, of the diocese of Portland, Me., when the bishops invited the Pope to send delegates to a world conference of churches for discussion of "questions touching faith and order."

Pope Benedict then declared he could not permit representatives of the Catholic Church to sit in conference with other Christian bodies. He said he believed in unity of the church, but that dissenters from the faith must first return to their mother faith, which was the Catholic faith.

Afghans Sign Peace Treaty With Britain

Penalties Suspended While the Asiatics Have Six Months to Show Good Faith

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Rawalpindi, British India, says a peace treaty has been signed between Afghanistan and Great Britain. While the men at the head of the rising are not to be punished for the moment the Afghans are to be given six months to show their sincerity toward Britain. The only penalty clause of the treaty is the withdrawal of the Amir's subsidy and retraction of the privilege of importing arms and munitions from India. The ceremony of signing the treaty was without incident.

Sir Hamilton Grant, head of the British delegation, said the treaty would put an end to a wanton and unprofitable war, preventing further fighting. He warned against renewal of petty intrigues, and in conclusion congratulated the Afghan delegates on their courteous attitude.

All Ahmed, the chief Afghan delegate, declared Afghan friendship was as essential to Great Britain as Britain's friendship was to the Afghans.

U. S. Coal Offered Germany

Price of \$26 a Ton Quoted to Essen, Berlin Hears

New York Tribune Special Cable Service (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)
BERLIN, Aug. 10.—American offers of coal at \$26 a ton, to be delivered through Rotterdam or Antwerp, have been received in the Essen coal region, according to a statement in the Berlin "Tagblatt."

While a serious coal famine is threatened in Germany this winter, it is hardly expected the reported offers will be accepted, since the price at the present rate of exchange, amounts to about 400 marks, whereas German coal of the best grade is sold for seventy marks. The paper is inclined to doubt the correctness of the report in view of recent statements that America is unable to supply the coal requirements of France and Italy.

Austrian Peace Bid to Smuts Now Explained

Count Czernin Refused to Enter Deal Unless Germany Was Included, Says Count von Wedel

Briton Rejected Offer Only Time England and France Considered Cession Was in 1917

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (By The Associated Press).—Count von Wedel, former German Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, has made public another chapter of the attempts at peace making while hostilities were in progress. This concerns an alleged conference between General Jan Christian Smuts on behalf of David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, and Count Mensdorff, former Austrian Ambassador to Great Britain, for Count Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

Czernin, says Count Wedel, had great confidence in Mensdorff because Mensdorff was popular in London. Czernin regretted that Mensdorff tried to prevent the war, but he gave the former ambassador explicit instructions to ask immediately whether a general peace was possible, and whether peace for Germany was possible.

"In case the answer is yes," Count Wedel quotes Czernin as saying, "I suggest that German representatives be drawn into the conference. In case the answer is no further discussion will be useless."

"General Smuts replied," von Wedel asserts, "by saying that peace could not be discussed with Germany. He admitted that he believed the German people could not be vanquished, but he insisted the time had not come for a parley with Germany."

Count von Wedel said he believed the only time when Great Britain and France earnestly considered peace was in the summer of 1917, when the sinking of vessels by German submarines alarmed them. They intended to go to Italy to confer concerning the possibility of a rapprochement, but gave up the idea as a result of the news arriving from Austria.

Did Not Learn Terms

von Wedel said he did not know what terms Great Britain and France

would have offered, but he questioned whether it would have been the status quo.

von Wedel quotes a high British officer, who was in Vienna last fall, who praised the German army. The officer is said to have declared that Premier Lloyd George had reached the conviction that no peace understanding was possible, because supremacy in Europe was at stake. Though Lloyd George originally was anxious for peace, according to the officer, it was not because he feared defeat, but rather the effect on Europe and England of a long conflict.

Count von Wedel said he believed that those who thought there was a possibility of a peace understanding during the last two years of the war overestimated the possibilities of the situation.

German Exchange Falls Under 33 Francs for 100 Marks

BERNE, Aug. 10 (By The Associated Press).—German exchange fell again yesterday under 33 francs for 100 marks, 32 francs 75 centimes and 32 francs 82 centimes being offered. Exchange was unfavorably influenced by heavy outstanding German debt in Switzerland and the flight of German capital to Switzerland, which is estimated at over 30,000,000,000 marks (nominally \$6,000,000,000).

Austrian exchange, however, was

Guaranteed Mortgages	
Amount	Appraisal
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3,000	5,200
3,500	7,000
4,500	10,000
5,500	11,500
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worse than the German, between 13 and 14 francs being offered for 100 crowns.

England Loans \$225,000 for British West Indies Soldiers
KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 10.—The British government has approved a loan of \$225,000 to the island government to provide work for returned soldiers of the British West Indies Regiment.

American capitalists are investing in Jamaica, principally in sugar lands.

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